



Texas Department of Health

MCH Bureau Definitions of Core Public Health Services and Key Words

Direct Health Services - those services generally delivered one-on-one between a health professional and a patient in an office, clinic or emergency room which may include primary care physicians, registered dietitians, public health or visiting nurses, nurses certified for obstetric and pediatric primary care, medical social workers, nutritionists, dentists, sub-specialty physicians who serve children with special health care needs, audiologists, occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech and language therapists, specialty registered dietitians. Basic services include what most consider ordinary medical care, inpatient and outpatient medical services, allied health services, drugs, laboratory testing, x-ray services, dental care, and pharmaceutical products and services. State Title V programs support - by directly operating programs or by funding local providers - services such as prenatal care, child health including immunizations and treatment or referrals, school health and family planning. For CSHCN, these services include specialty and subspecialty care for those with HIV/AIDS, hemophilia, birth defects, chronic illness, and other conditions requiring sophisticated technology, access to highly trained specialists, or an array of services not generally available in most communities.

Key Words - one-on-one, clinical service (including client education), eligibility-based, gap-filling, at-risk groups, can be any service from a preventive health check-up to a specialty service (transplant).

Enabling Services - Services that allow or provide for access to and the derivation of benefits from, the array of basic medical care services and include such things as transportation, translation services, outreach, respite care, health education, family support services, purchase of insurance, case management, coordination of with Medicaid, WIC and educations. These services are especially required for the low income, disadvantaged, geographically or culturally isolated, and those with special and complicated health needs. For many of these individuals, the enabling services are essential - for without them access is not possible. Enabling services most commonly provided by agencies for CSHCN include transportation, care coordination, translation services, home visiting, and family outreach. Family support activities include parent support groups, family training workshops, advocacy, nutrition and social work.

Key Words - one-on-one or group service that assists or empowers the client to gain access to direct health care; eligibility-based; gap-filling; at-risk groups; enabling services include case management, transportation, and group health education; client outreach activities

Population Based Services - Preventive interventions and personal health services, developed and available for the entire MCH population of the State rather than for individuals in a one-on-one situation. Disease prevention, health promotion, and statewide outreach are major components. Common among these services are newborn screening, lead screening, immunization, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome counseling, oral health, injury prevention, nutrition and outreach/public education. These services are generally available whether the mother or child receives care in the private or public system, in a rural clinic or an HMO, and whether insured or not.

Key Words - preventive; made available to whole populations or subsets of populations;

everyone needs and receives the same intervention such as screening programs and immunizations; no means testing for eligibility, although there may be means testing to determine payer. All activities around screening (newborn, vision and hearing) programs outreach/public education campaigns to general public or subsets of public.

Infrastructure Building Services - The services that are the base of the MCH pyramid of health services and form its foundation are activities directed at improving and maintaining the health status of all women and children by providing support for development and maintenance of health services standards/guidelines, training, data and planning systems. Examples include needs assessment, evaluation, planning, policy development, coordination, quality assurance, standards development, monitoring, training, applied research, information systems and systems of care. In the development of systems of care it should be assured that the systems are family centered, community based and culturally competent.

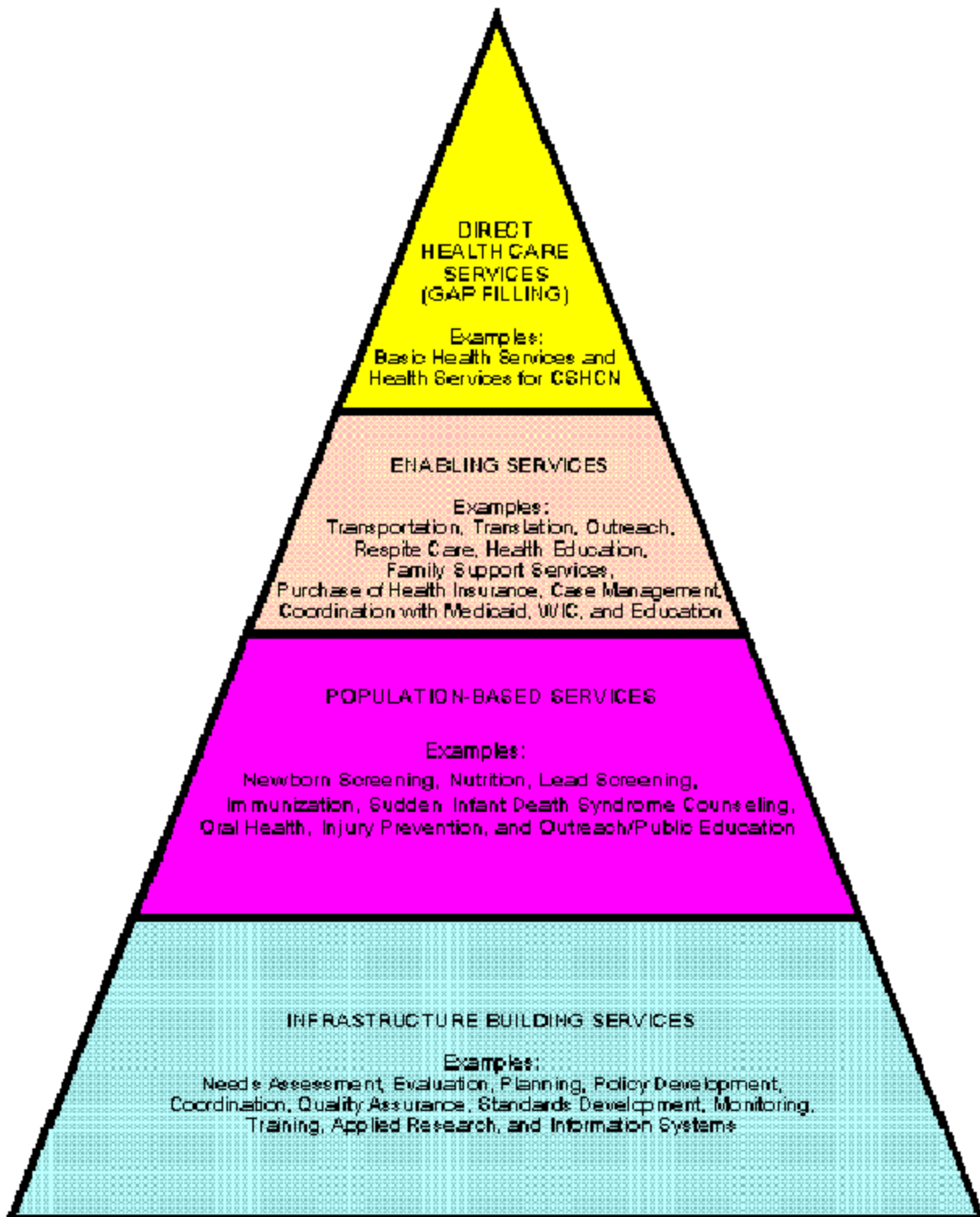
Key Words - administrative activities in support of direct, enabling, and population- based services such as contract management and provider relations; provider recruitment; development of quality standards and contractor quality assurance activities, financial management, program planning, technical assistance, monitoring, and evaluation; program policy development; information systems and data management.

Includes information systems: information and referral data base development, web pages

General health status monitoring; surveillance

Systems development activities; local, regional, state interagency coordination; coalition-building; public-private sector partnerships; health policy development.

CORE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES DELIVERED BY MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES



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